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TERMS.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CLAIMS OF THE AFRICAN.—No. II.

Doct. Humphrey next attempts to prove that intemperance exceeds the slave-trade "in the aggregate of human misery, which it inflicts." On this point he first presents a summary view of the miseries inflicted by the slave-trade. This view includes, as we shall see, only a description of the miseries inflicted by the capture and transportation of the slaves. "The description of the capture is as follows.

"Go then with me to that long abused continent, where the first act of that internal tragedy is acted over every month, and you will gain some faint idea of the atrocities which it unfolds. In that thicket crouches a human tiger; and just beyond it you hear the piteous voices of children at their sports. The next moment he springs upon his terrified prey, nor sister nor mother shall ever see them more. On the right hand, you hear the moans of the captive as he goes bleeding to his doom; and on the left a peaceful village, all at once, flashes before the scene of conflagration you behold the sick, the aged and the infant either writhing in the fire, where they lay down unconscious of danger; or if attempting to escape, you see them forced back into the flames as not worth the trouble of driving to market. And then, O what shrieks from the bursting hearts of the more unhappy survivors! What agonies in the rending of every tie! What lacerations, what faintings, what despair wait on every step and afflict the heavens, which light them on their way to bondage! How many would die if they could, before they have been an hour in the hands of those incarnate demons, who are hurrying them away!"

Now without stopping to consider how "the face of midnight" would look with "horror" flashed upon it—or in what state the lacerations, fainting and despair of the wretched captive, can be supposed to "affect the heavens," we are certain that the author has given a very striking description of the manner in which tens of thousands of innocent Africans are yearly torn from their native land by the traders in human flesh. On this account we have quoted it at length. This, however, together with a short description of the middle passage, makes up the whole of the author's estimate of "the aggregate of human misery" inflicted by the slave-trade. But let it be observed, that in this estimate he includes only the misery inflicted by the simple process of becoming slaves, i. e. dying the passage of the Africans from the condition of freemen to the condition of slaves. To be fair then, in drawing his parallel, he should estimate on the other hand only the amount of misery inflicted in the simple process of becoming drunkards, i. e. during the passage of the victims from the condition of temperate to that of intemperate men. Instead of this, almost his whole estimate has reference to the sufferings endured by the victims after they have become intemperate—after they have become slaves to strong drink.

"But," says the author, "while intemperance mixes ingredients equally bitter, if not similar, in the cup of trembling and woe, which it fills up to the brim, it casts in others, which the slave-trade never mingled."—(see what these other ingredients are) "for, it fetters the immortal mind as well as the dying body." But does not the slave-trade, which has brought 2,000,000 of our fellow men into a state of servitude—a state which locks up all the chambers of the soul, and shuts it out for ever from almost every avenue to instruction—does not this traffic fetter the immortal mind? The phrase "never mingled" at least implies a negative. But let any man read, not simply "the first act" in this infernal tragedy,—let him read the last act—let him behold one half our land literally a moral waste, which no man need wonder if the small ones of the earth should catch the same soaring spirit and swell their *oro-rondo* periods with still more sonorous combinations. Or if their good common sense should teach them better, one thing is certain; no self-restrained critic would dare reproach them, because such words would be sanctioned by good use—i. e. the use of men high in the literary world. Thus much for the argument and the eloquence of this address. We hope that we shall not be understood to say that it has no merits. Its merits have been noticed and applauded by others. It only remained for us to notice its demerits; of which the greatest is, that it is calculated, though not designedly, to cover up the terrible evils of the slave-trade, and to turn off the attention of the public from the claims of 2,000,000 of pagans now in the heart of Christian America.

P. S. We should be glad if Doct. H. would point us to the book and page, where he does not show account of the *stealing of the poor Bushmen* and reducing them to bondage; as we have made diligent search and cannot find that the Bushmen of South Africa have ever been captured or sold as slaves.

For the Boston Recorder.
"NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW" ON THE CIVILIZATION AND CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS.
[Concluded.]
After all, we are not such "theorists," as to indulge the sanguine expectation, that the civilization and conversion of the Indian tribes is to be forthwith accomplished. Nor is this the expectation of the men who are employed in the work. Mr. Kingsbury, who has been longest on the ground, and whose personal observation has been the most extensive and perfect, says: "If the Christian public are resolved, by the blessing of God, to extend the influence of the gospel and civilization, over the heathen tribes of our land, they must calculate that it will cost a great deal of money, and they must be willing to wait long for the result." And we may add, that many a valuable life will have to be worn out in this laborious, self-denying work. Already the graves of a number, who have early fallen in the field, give us the mournful intimation of what this "more than Herculean task" will cost, before it is fully accomplished.

But what are the appalling difficulties in the way of Indian civilization? This question the writer in the North American Review undertakes to answer. He repeats those difficulties suggested by Brainerd, and which are sufficiently obvious to any one acquainted with the condition of the Indian tribes. So far as he follows Brainerd his remarks may be considered as just. But we protest against the ungenerous insinuation he has made, that one of the formidable difficulties lies in the imbecility of the men devoted to this work. "Another impediment to success," he remarks, "may, we think, be found in the limited talents and acquirements, both literary and practical, of some of the laborers to whom, in our own times, the momentous task of civilization and conversion has been committed. Visionaries and enthusiasts have nowhere accomplished much. He adds, professing

to speak from personal observation, "were it not invidious, we could cite instances of persons engaged in these high and holy offices, who are not preeminently qualified."

"To raise the genius, and to mend the heart." In the judgment of this writer, the momentous task of civilizing and converting the Indians is committed to "visionaries and enthusiasts," men of limited talents and acquirements, both literary and practical, men of course unqualified.

"To raise the genius and to mend the heart." All this comes from those unworthy sources, whence hostility to the missionary cause is to be expected, we should not have considered it as deserving a serious refutation. But appearing as it does on the pages of a Journal, holding the first rank among the periodicals of the country, we feel bound not to suffer it to pass without a disclaimer.

Who have said these unqualified, visionary men in the field? The American Board of Missions. And has this Board committed one of the most difficult and important departments of the missionary work to feeble hands, utterly incompetent to the service? Are the conductors of American missions, men who are to be accused of commissioning ignorant men to preach the Gospel to Indians? As we are neither members, nor honorary members, nor agents of the Board of Missions, we shall not take it upon us to vindicate their measures from such aspersions, as the passage quoted above contains. When it is more than insinuated, that the course they are pursuing is not "dealing fairly with a community, whose sympathies have been excited, and whose contributions have been drawn forth, for the spiritual and moral welfare" of the tribes that still linger upon our frontiers, we leave it with them to see to this matter. We are persuaded, that we need not our feeble assistance.

From our personal knowledge of a number of the ordained missionaries who are laboring among the Indian tribes, particularly the Cherokees, Choctaws, Osages, and Cherokees of the Arkansas, we feel it to be our bounden duty to speak, when their character is assailed. We have had opportunity to form a correct judgment of their talents and general character, both as Christians and as scholars. We hesitate not to aver, and this from no slight acquaintance, that these men, in respect to "talents and acquirements"—practical sound sense, and "practical piety," will not suffer by comparison with clergymen who preach, and preach acceptably, to the first class of religious societies in Massachusetts and Connecticut. What have they done to expose them to the sweeping charge alleged against them? We have read their correspondence and their journals, and we must confess, that we discover in them no evidence of the mental imbecility or lack of literary acquisitions, or visionary notions, which the North American Review has attributed to them. As to "practical sound sense," of which they are supposed to be destitute, we have satisfactory proof that they are not wanting. We have at command testimonials from the Agents of our government, and from various other gentlemen, who have also spoken from personal observation upon the field of missionary labor, which explicitly testify to the judgment, practical wisdom, and energy, evinced in the operations of the men in the commission of the American Board, among the Indians. Shall we question whether, with practical sound sense, they unite "practical piety"? If works of benevolence, if renunciation of the world, if a supreme devotion to the cause of the Redeemer, constitute evidence of piety, such evidence is furnished by the lives of those men, who break away from the emendations, and comforts of Christian society, for the sake of preaching Christ to the red men of the forest, thus exposing themselves to the severe privations and hardships inseparable from the prosecution of such a work. The principles, upon which the missionaries among the Indians are employed, hold out no lure to selfishness or ambition. Their services, so far as pecuniary compensation is concerned, have all been gratuitous. Seven, who with one exception entered on the Choctaw mission with vigorous health, and in the bloom of life, have fallen under the weight of their labors, and now sleep far away in the wilderness. They sought, and they obtained no earthly reward. Those who survive have no expectation, in this world, of receiving any compensation for their self-denying services. If such devotion to the welfare of perishing men, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom do not afford evidence of piety, we know not where to look for evidence that is satisfactory.

With the facts before us to which we have alluded, and many more which might be noticed, we cannot attach any credit to the accusation alleged against these men, whom the church has sent to gather in the outcast Aborigines that dwell in our borders. If they do not unite in their character the qualifications required by the work in which they are engaged, we know not whither to look for competent men. We have heard of the "evil surmising" and slanders, which these missionaries have suffered from the cupidity of unprincipled whiskey-sellers and crimps, who prowl around the Indian encampments; and we have been apprised of the trouble and inconvenience to which these invidious rumors have subjected them. But they have succeeded in putting to silence these evil reports, and vindicating their conduct. They are now assailed from a much more formidable quarter. An appeal is made to the enlightened Christian community, and without justifiable reasons, calculated, if not designed, to impair the confidence which has been reposed in the conductors of the missionary enterprise, and to create the suspicion, that the free-will contributions of the Christian public are unfairly appropriated to the support of weak and unworthy instruments. This is done, too, without adducing a particle of evidence in support of the insinuations thrown out, under professions of "the sincerest wishes for the promotion of a great and good end."

We would ask, in the writer's own language, "is such a course dealing fairly with a community whose sympathies have been excited, and whose contributions have been drawn forth for the spiritual and moral welfare" of the impoverished Indians? Shall those generous sympathies be converted into indignation by the groundless suspicion, that there is a want of fair dealing; and those contributions be withheld on the unwarranted presumption, that they are injudiciously applied? They, who are making the severest sacrifices for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, can meet, with resolution that never blanches, all the difficulties which Brainerd has enumerated,—all that are found in the rudeness and iron obstinacy of the materials, on which they have to work; and can look forward to the time when, by the blessing of God, the glorious work will be accomplished. The warrior's reckless revenge, the lofty spirits of the Philis and the Pontiacs, the hunter's roving habits, the traditional rights and opinions of a savage age, the warlike and possessive, and the whiskey-man's bartered poison—all these difficulties the missionary can meet, with the hope of seeing them

vanish eventually before the power of that Gospel which he preaches. The most trying and disheartening of all the difficulties he has to encounter are such ungenerous strictures as these made in the article under review. And if such attacks are repeated, nothing, we think, will have a more powerful tendency to embarrass and retard the progress of Indian civilization.

For the Boston Recorder.
INFANCY UPON THE WING.

By the early discipline given to the rising generation, we may hope in future to ripen men for the Presidency under the age of sixty, and that our legislative bodies hereafter will have less occasion by indecision to defer the consideration of so many important subjects, after expensive debate, to the next Legislature. The only evils attending these schools may arise from the rising generation eclipsing the glory of their fathers, and often speaking to them in the unknown tongue of science, and from infant exercise, bodily and mentally, so confirmed, may be the health and vigor of these two great properties of man, that aside from surgery, the faculty may be thrown out of business, and if there were not always greatest among the great, there might arise a fatal struggle for pre-eminence. However, for the consolation of medical gentlemen, the rostrum, the school, the field, the navy, and the sciences, stand with open arms for their reception.

To be serious, however, no subject demands for its utility and public importance, such early legislative investigation as this subject, and perhaps none has so high claims for its immediate provisions. This system of discipline and example, conducted without restraint, and with delight to a little race of pupils, to whom every thing is new, and company the source of improvement, and of the most pleasing inspiration, will give us refined intellect in advance, and from early and confirmed habits of a moral kind, directing the inclination, all may anticipate a period when locks and bolts, criminal courts, and prison punishments, may be dispensed with, and when our misfortune may be so far distinguished from fraud, as though not in the good graces of the fashionable world, may yet be the subject of humanity, nor jails be wanted longer for the abode of so contaminating a companion of human life and mercantile enterprise.

If the world should be said to be turned upside down upon the arrival of this new order of things, it may be said to have been heretofore in that position, and is now undergoing correction; and such correction too, as may even advance the felicity of our antipodean brethren.

The street rambler of infancy undisciplined, has poisoned society unperceived. The cure is therefore a commonwealth concern. The public I presume, Sir, will excuse my imposing my true signature upon them accompanying these remarks, as it is my desire to be personally responsible for all I write, and especially for some hints connected with this subject.

ABRAHAM HOWARD QUINCY.
Boston, March 10th, 1829.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WOLF'S JOURNAL.

The London Jewish Expositor for March, contains extracts from Mr. Wolf's journal while in Syria and Cyprus, from which we copy the following passages:—

Byron, June 1.—I called on Signor Laurelli, the Austrian Consul of Beyrout. I met there with Monsieur F., a Frenchman, one of the most dissolute characters, but notwithstanding he was ordained by the Bishop of Bagdad, and is a regular spy to the Court of Rome: he wanted to know my plans, which I told him without concealing any thing.

June 11.—Naphtali from Lemberg, a Jew living in Safet, called on me, with whom I conversed for two hours about Christ. He translated Zechariah xii, 10, in the following forced manner: "And I will pour out upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplication; and they shall look upon me (the Gentiles), the Gentiles, shall look upon me (the Jew) whom they (viz. the Gentiles) have pierced, and mourn." I silenced him completely, by merely showing him that the same chapter makes a distinct division between the prophecy respecting Jews and that of the Gentiles.

Today all the Christians of Beyrout went away into the mountains, on account of the heavy tribute the Pacha of Acre demanded from them.

June 12.—Naphtali called again; he said, that when the Messiah comes they shall have a temple made of fire, and Jerusalem shall be surrounded by fiery walls.

A friar arrived from Constantinople, exhorting the Turks to pray for the victory of the Sultan against the Melchites, i. e. Greeks, and against the Muscovites; from that moment the Mahomedan boys went about in the streets of Beyrout, accompanied by a sleikh, who walked naked, merely with a girdle around his loins, exclaiming, "Allah ym Sultan, unkar Islam." "God give victory to the Sultan, and to the soldiers of Islam." The following prayer is likewise heard from the tower of the mosque: "Oh Lord of power, and of might, assist, help, and make victorious the King of Islam, upon the enemies of the true faith at all times. Oh victorious, mighty Lord, assist and help the Musselmans and make victorious our Sultan, and open to him new countries! Oh Lord, make the Greeks perish, and destroy their troops, and make their sons and their daughters a prey and prize of the Musselmans! Oh Lord, help our mighty King Sultan Mahmud. Amen!"

June 13.—The manner in which the Christians of this country express themselves sometimes moves one to tears. If one speaks harshly to another, he replies, "Oh brother, it is not enough that we are oppressed by the Turks, should we embitter the lives of each other, by quarrelling and envying? I am we both Christians, all alike oppressed!"

June 20.—The Chancellor of the Sardinian Consol called on me, and showed me a letter, which drew all the Europeans into consternation, stating, that the Pacha of Acre had seized his friend Signor Katalago, the Consul of eight powers, put him into prison, and forced him to pay a large sum of money. We, therefore, chartered a vessel, the same in which we came from Alexandria, with the intention of sailing for Cyprus.

June 21.—The Austrian Captain Mattei arrived in the road of Beyrout, with fifty Jewish families, as passengers. Having heard of this circumstance, I went on board the ship of Captain Mattei, and here I saw a night which delighted my heart, fifty Jews besides their wives and children—the phylacteries (telling) upon their heads—coming from Tunis and Tripoli, for the purpose of residing at Jerusalem, expecting there the arrival of the Messiah. I addressed them in Hebrew: a great joy overpowered them; I was surrounded by their women and children, who exclaimed, "He is a son of Israel!"

Myself.—"Yes, I am a son of Israel." Jews.—"We know you; you are going to Jerusalem, to wait there for the Messiah, i. e. Redemption." I addressed them for half an hour, Jesus of Nazareth, whose cross is the way to enter into the glory of his second coming.

Cyprus, July 8.—The present Archbishop of Cyprus, Panaritis by name, is a man of no great talents, but very ambitious and good natured; he neither drinks wine nor brandy; he is the third Archbishop since the time of the Archbishop who was deposed six years ago. One has been since exiled. He told me that if the English people would establish a school at Nicosia, he would place a house at their disposal. I distributed a good many Tracts in Greek at Nicosia, with the approbation of the Archbishop, and there was a demand for more. The whole island of Cyprus contains fifty thousand souls.

July 11.—Michael Trad, a Greek, came here to stay with me, as he was persecuted by the Catholics of Beyrout, on account of his former connection with the American Missionaries; he teaches Lady Georgiana in Arabic.

CHOCTAW CONVERTS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Loring S. Williams, dated Aikihunna, March 5, 1829, to his friend in South Reading, Mr.

[Communicated for the Watchman.]
"I will now tell you a little of the Lord's dealings with this poor people. He has in great mercy appeared to build up Zion in this heathen land. Col. D. Folsom (the chief) was brought to the foot of the cross about the first of December last, and several others were awakened at a meeting. Not long afterwards, another meeting was held near Mr. Cushman's, and the Spirit of God was there. The chiefs prayed and preached most powerfully. Several others were awakened."

You remember Mishamai, the old captain. I hope he is a new man—"Behold he prayeth," and so does his wife. "The new Captain Maritubo, and Toloka, and Charles Milton, and Looman-tubbe, and two others, are all, we hope, on the Lord's side.—They have all exhorted and prayed in public, appear happy, and have established family prayer.—Oh how good it is to hear them exhort their fellow sinners to repentance, and then to see them bow their knees and pour out their souls in prayer to the great Jehovah. Your soul would rejoice at the sight. Oh how differently they conduct and appear than formerly. It is the Lord, and I would bless his name for what he hath wrought for this poor people."

Our Methodist brethren have been much blest in their labours of love in the South District. Many have been hopefully converted to God. The chief of that district has come out boldly in the defence of the gospel.

The general improvement of the Choctaws within one year has been very considerable. Whiskey, that dreadful enemy, is banished from the nation, and good laws are established.

You stated in your letter that Christians pray for us and for the poor heathen. This is just what we want. The Lord willeth the increase of the church; but he will be sought unto by the house of Jacob to do these things for them. There never was more need of prayer for the poor Indians than at present. It seems that the white people are bent on sending them far away into the western wilds. Their prospects distress them, and tend to direct their minds to serious subjects. And now that the Spirit of the Lord is among them, how earnest we should be in prayer that he may take full possession of their minds, and prepare them for rest in heaven, though they perhaps may have but little on earth."

Our correspondent at South Reading remarks, that having resided with the Rev. Mr. Williams, at Aikihunna, nine months, he was acquainted with the persons, the Choctaw Indians, named in this letter.—If such.

PRESBYTERY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The following is an extract from the Narrative on the state of religion, presented to the Presbytery April 1st. It is published in the Cincinnati Pandect.

The revival which brought hundreds after hundreds to seek, and as we hope, to obtain the saving grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, commenced about the middle of June, and rolled on as a tide of redemption, wide and deep, over many churches, month after month, until almost every town and neighborhood within our limits have in a greater or less degree enjoyed the influences of its cleansing and fertilizing power.

This religious excitement seemed to be promoted, extended, and prolonged, by means of prayer, Sabbath School and Bible Class instruction, and the preaching of the great and leading doctrines. Its rise and progress was characterized by stillness, order and intense solemnity. To behold assemblies of hundreds and thousands held in almost breathless silence—silence, only interrupted by the insuppressible sighs and tears of penitence—by means of preaching, which was signified by nothing in manner or manner, in men or things, to produce a tragical effect—by preaching, distinguished only for its truth, zeal and simplicity—by preaching, from the lips of those, who, in comparison of the splendours of this world's eloquence, would not be considered rising even to mediocrity, most constrain every candid spectator to say, "this is the mighty power of God!"

The subjects of this revival were men, women, and children; from ten to seventy years of age—of all ranks and descriptions and complexions among us.

The churches which have shared most largely in the blessed effusions of the Holy Spirit, during the past year, are the First Church in Cincinnati, Pleasant Ridge, Reading, Springfield, Hopewell, Ohio, Hamilton, Seven-mile, Pisgah, and Mount Carmel. In some places the world seems cast into the minority; and it is worthy of remark, that in some places, but particularly in Mount Carmel, the revival is progressing with life and power, and though this church is located in comparatively a new settlement, their prospects are bright and glorious—and in this, as well as other churches, there have been some remarkable answers to special and united prayer.

Some of the prominent and permanent effects of this revival appear to be an increasing degree of zeal, diligence, and fidelity among the ministers of Christ, who are laying aside worldly avocations, and are adopting the apostolic motto, "I will very gladly spend and be spent;" an increasing desire in all parts of our bounds for ministerial labour; the organization of new churches; the settlement and support of pastors; the multiplication of prayer-meetings and sabbath schools; the zeal and munificence displayed in the support and defence of the benevolent institutions of the present day; family prayer; family visitation; and an increasing attention, both in ministers and people, to Bible Classes.

This, among us, has been a day of great decision. While falsehoods of almost every description, have been cunningly invented, boldly proclaimed, and industriously circulated, against revivals of religion; the vilest and most licentious principles have been propagated with real, and disseminated with unusual boldness and diligence in every town, hamlet, and neighborhood, in this region. It has been a day of deceit, falsehood and blasphemy. It has been a season, also, of God's great power. He has cut down many of his enemies by sudden strokes of death; and many more he has brought to bow with humility to the sceptre of his mercy.

* The second church in Cincinnati seems to have been omitted by mistake in this enumeration; for in another part of the narrative, it is said to have "shared largely in the divine blessing, not only in the number of hopeful and influential members added to her communion, but in the increase of her spiritual strength, zeal, and success, which characterize her attitude and movements down to the present hour."

Eds. Rec.
A Truth.—Mr. Croly remarks, in one of the Tales of the Great St. Bernard, that mankind, like the lion, never springs upon him that looks them firmly in the face.

GENERAL SABBATH UNION.

ABRIDGED FOR THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.
Soon after their appointment, the Executive Committee of this Union published an Address to the People of the United States, of which upwards of 100,000 copies were circulated in pamphlet or newspaper form. In this age of philanthropy, perhaps no single document bearing upon the subject of the land has been more timely and effective. Many auxiliary Unions were spontaneously formed. The pamphlet and the press took a new impulse; the Fourth Commandment, in its length and breadth, began to take hold of the public mind; and this Union will be remembered, with fervent gratitude, should nothing further remain to be done, already elevated by many degrees the moral sense of our republic.

In all the discussions which the formation of this Union has called forth, there has been a singular concurrence of opinion respecting the utility of the Sabbath. The advocacy of the measures adopted, and the title of the Union, respecting the measures adopted, and the title of the Union, in a country where public opinion is so free and powerful, of an experiment to gain an end, which all consent to, that it is good. They would gladly be shown a better way, if one existed, than that which they have taken; but they believe self-submission to the Lord has to be the good old Gospel way, and that in this land of freedom, no just defence can be taken with any measures, associated or individual, based upon a conscientious regard to every one of the ten commandments. They have had the pleasure of seeing many, doubtful at first of the Union, become warm advocates; and feel assured that would lord it over liberty of conscience, can object to any association of individuals refusing to trample upon what they believe to be a law of the Highest.

The Committee express their assurance that this Union has a far stronger hold upon the affections of the country than can be discovered until the Lord shall raise up a man wholly devoted to the purpose of sounding the trumpet of Sabbath reformation, and of explaining the easy process for the arrest of the evil. Two distinguished laymen were successively chosen for this important office, which other duties obliged them to decline.

The principle of the Society and the true secret of reform is, that each for himself refrain from the sin; the security will be complete when a correct public sentiment shall enstamp upon the sin of violating the Sabbath the same reputation which it is now enjoying, to impress upon all the minds and materials of intemperance.

The sixth article of the Constitution of the Union has been objected to, as proposing the use of other than spiritual weapons, and so at variance with the third article. The construction of the principle of the Sabbath the same reputation which it is now enjoying, to impress upon all the minds and materials of intemperance.

The Committee could not but regard with deep interest, the expression of public sentiment last week, in the violation of the Sabbath, under the authority of the General Government. The national sentiment to the evil seemed so general and intense, and the movements so spontaneous and extensive, as to furnish encouraging proof that we are not as a people, ready to give up such a parent and guardian of our liberties, as the Christian Sabbath and its attendant blessings.

The report concludes with a repetition of the great principle on which the Union rests—abstinence, total abstinence from sin; entire self-submission and obedience; and with commending the great aim of the Union to the blessing and care of the Lord of the Sabbath.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1829.

ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.

[By the kindness of the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, for which we tender them our grateful acknowledgments, we received the outer form of their last week's paper, in anticipation of the day of publication. By this means we are able to make copious extracts from the Reports of the Benevolent Societies which met in that city last week. Summary notices of the meetings, from the same paper and others, will be found below.]

American Seaman's Friend Society.—The first anniversary was held on Monday evening in Wall-st. church, T. Markoe, Esq. in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt, Cor. Sec. and Gen. Agent. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of N. York; Rev. Mr. Linsley, of Hartford; and Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, of Brooklyn, L. I. Collection \$120. [Journal of Com. Lib.]

General Sabbath Union.—The first annual meeting of the General Union for promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath, was held on Tuesday morning, in the Methodist Church, John-Street, Hon. S. M. Hopkins, of Albany, in the chair. It was one of the most interesting meetings of the week. The Report was read by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt. Several resolutions expressing the views and purposes of the Union were adopted.

Sunday School Union.—The 15th anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated on Tuesday. The weather was fine and clear at the hour of assembling; and the different schools pouring down the great avenue of the city to the Castle Garden, in their best attire and with healthy and cheerful faces exhibited a beautiful sight. Each was preceded by its male and female teachers, with an appropriate banner. A short but admirable address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt, and some of the schools could not be admitted for want of room. The number of spectators was great in proportion. It has been computed that at the last anniversary 10,000 children and 2,000 spectators were present. Adopting the same principle of computation 12,000 children and 7,000 spectators were assembled yesterday, in the centre, or the galleries, and around the walls of the amphitheatre at the Battery. It is needless to say that the spectacle was a magnificent one, as it struck the eye; while the moral associations connected with it made it also sublime. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt opened the exercises by an appropriate prayer. A short but admirable address was delivered to the occasion was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt. The President, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Leavitt, delivered a brief and impressive address, recapitulating the benefits which had accrued from the association, and appealing to the citizens present for their continued support of it, as a valuable and honorable duty to the city. The exercises terminated in singing hymns written for the occasion. The exercises were concluded by a prayer and benediction from the President. Had we room to day to express the feelings called forth by this exhibition, we should want language to embody them. The scene baffled description.

New York City Temperance Society.—A public meeting of this society was held in the Brick Church, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Watts in the chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, General Agent of the Am. Soc., Hugh Maxwell, Esq. Dist. Attorney for the city of New York, Daniel Frost, Jr. Esq. of Canterbury, Conn. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston. Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, of Brooklyn, Mr. Maxwell offered a resolution expressing the obligations imposed by humanity and religion upon all temperate persons, especially those occupying civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by their social example and their testimony, in doing away the great source of pauperism, immorality, crime, misery, disease, and premature death, by promoting a total and universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He supported the resolution by a powerful address. Having been brought, in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connection with the courts, he was prepared to say, that the number of complaints presented in the city for criminal offences, was not less than 5,000 per annum; three-fourths of which had their origin in intemperance. The number of parties was of course 10,000. There were on an average six witnesses to each case; 30,000 in all; more than half of whom were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at the time the offences took place, concerning which they were called to testify. He had assisted in twenty trials for murder and was satisfied that every one of the perpetrators committed their crimes under the influence of intoxication. Johnson, a man usually temperate, confessed to him, that within an hour before the murder of Mrs. Newman, he drank two or three times of intoxicating liquors. Counterfeits and thieves were almost always intemperate. Mr. M. then spoke of the means of checking the prevalence of this evil. One way was, to reduce materially the number of dram shops. Another was, to keep the sale of liquor entirely distinct from the business of living; so that in selling our children and domestics to purchase the latter, they may not be brought into the society of drunkards. The Corporation, he thought, were greatly remiss on this subject. [Journal of Com. Abridged.]

American Tract Society.—Annual meeting on Wednesday, 10 o'clock, in the Wall street Church, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President of the Society, of Bolton, Mass. in the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Richards, of Auburn. Treasurer's report read by Mr. Moses Allen, and the report of the Directors by Mr. William A. Hall, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. (Eh) Baldwin, of New York; George, of Worcester, Mass.; Cornelius, of Andover; Clark, of Bennington, Vt.; Bennet, of Troy; Galusha, of Whiteboro'; Temple, of Malta, (Mediterranean). The house was entirely filled, and the deepest interest was manifested by the audience in the proceedings of the meeting.

Journal of Com.
Other gentlemen who introduced resolutions were, J. Tappan, Esq. of Boston; Rev. J. Van Vleet, Schenectady, Rev. Pres. Wayland, of Brown University; Rev. B. Mortimer, New York; Rev. G. Boyd, Philadelphia; Dr. Stearns and Mr. T. Stokes, of N. York. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, who had just arrived from the Valley of the Mississippi, stated the most encouraging facts relative to the great usefulness of the Society's publications there, the cordiality with which Agents and officers are welcomed, and the almost boundless destitution which yet remains to be supplied. Great numbers of the audience were frequently in tears, and a universal feeling seemed to pervade the meeting in favor of redoubled efforts for the cause. [Obs. abr.]

American Home Missionary Society.—The meeting was held on Wednesday evening in Wall-Street Church. Hon. S. Van Rensselaer in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Phillips of New-York. The Treasurer's account was read by Knowles Taylor, Esq. and the Report of the Executive Committee by the Rev. A. Peters, Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, which were offered or seconded by Hon. C. Marsh of Vermont, Judge Woodworth, Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Cornhill, Rev. J. Van Vleet, Rev. Dr. Matthews of New-York, Rev. Prof. Hodge of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. Beecher of Boston. Most of these gentlemen addressed the assembly. [Obs. abr.]

American Peace Society.—The first anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Bowery Church on Wednesday evening, May 21, 1829. The Rev. Mr. D. L. D. in the chair. The Report having been read by William Ladd, Esq., Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made, in support of Resolutions offered, by the Rev. Messrs. Colton, Frazer, Mead of Brunswick Me., Temple, E. W. Baldwin of New York, and Beniam of Troy. [Obs. abr.]

American Bible Society.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varick, Esq. President in the chair. The 5th chapter of Isaiah was read at the opening. Several Vice Presidents apologized for absence by letter. After a few remarks by the President, the President, J. A. Linsley, Esq. of New York, and the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Brigham, read an abstract of his Eight resolutions were offered and adopted; the most important of which were: Resolved, That this Society, with a humble reliance on Divine aid, will endeavor to supply all the destitute families of the United States, with the Holy Scriptures, and that it will be willing to purchase or receive them, within the space of two years, provided means be furnished by its Auxiliaries and benevolent individuals in season to enable the Board of Managers to carry this resolution into effect. And that, with the full purpose of accomplishing, by the blessing of God, this great and noble work, it will be constantly recommended to ministers of the Gospel, and laymen of every denomination, in places where no Auxiliary Society has yet been formed, or where they have relaxed their efforts, to take immediate measures for carrying into effect the general distribution of the Scriptures in their respective neighborhoods. Addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Farwell, of New York; Temple, later from Malta; Cushman, of Philadelphia; Patton and Milnor of New-York; and Beecher, of Boston. Resolutions were also offered or seconded by Hon. G. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Winter, Judge Woodworth, of Andover, and the Rev. Mr. Peck, of New York. [Obs. abr.]

WESTERN DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was attended on the 7th, at the session room of the first Presbyterian church in Utica N. Y. The Report of the Executive Committee presented the operations of the society, for the last year, in a most favorable light. In the fourteen counties embraced within its limits, 64 missionaries were sent on their respective circuits, and the number of churches and places in which they labored have experienced, in a greater or less degree, the reviving influence of the Spirit. In all the places thus visited, several places of hopeful conversion are enumerated. Several places of worship, some of which were commenced last season, have been completed, and others are now in a state of forwardness.

The amount of the Society's expenditures and engagements during the year, is \$6,324.80. The amount of funds paid in and subscribed \$6,422.28, leaving a balance unappropriated of \$106.48. The corresponding secretary of the Society, the Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, who has carried forward its operations for three years under many difficulties and amid many difficulties, with uniform and almost unexampled success, and who has been elected for the present year, his resigned his office, but consented to serve till the 1st of June. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Mills, of Peterborough, and Rev. Mr. Edly, of Canandaigua. [Utica Journal.]

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.—Next Week.

MONDAY.

Massachusetts Bible Society. Report, Addresses and collection at the Church in Church Lane, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY.

Massachusetts Missionary Society. Ex. Committee, at Hanover Vestry, 8 A. M.—Society for Business, same place, 10 A. M.—Report and Addresses, Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M.—Collection.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Meeting of Directors, 10 A. M.—Meeting for business, at the Huntington Committee Room, 3 P. M. [See Wednesday.]

WEDNESDAY.

Prayer Meeting. in Park Street Church, 5 A. M.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Sermon, half past 9 A. M. by Rev. Mr. FERRY, of Bradford.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. Meeting for business in Park Street Church, [See Thursday.]

Election Sermon. at Old South Church, 12 M. by Rev. WILBUR FISK, of Wilbraham.

Convention of Congregational Ministers. Meeting for business, at the New Court House, 5 P. M. [See Thursday.]

American Tract Society. Report and Addresses at Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

THURSDAY.

Prayer Meeting. in Park Street Church, 5 A. M.

Prison Discipline Society. Report & Addresses, 9 A. M. Collection.

Convention Sermon. in Brattle Street Church, by Rev. Dr. BECHER, 11 A. M.

Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. Report and Addresses, half past 3, P. M. Collection.

Society for Propagating the Gospel. Meeting for business, in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, 4, P. M.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Boston and vicinity. Report and Addresses, in Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

FRIDAY.

Prayer Meeting. in Park Street Church, 5 A. M.

Prison Discipline Society. Meeting for business, in Hanover Vestry, 4, P. M.

NOTICES.

The Massachusetts Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting in the Vestry of Hanover Street Church on Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the transaction of business.—On the evening of the same day, a public meeting of the friends of the Society will be held in Hanover Street Church, when the annual Report will be read, and followed by resolutions and addresses.

Brain's 12. R. S. STORRS, Sec'y M.M.S.

N. B. The Executive Committee of said Society are notified to meet at the Vestry of Hanover Church at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Pastoral Association of Massachusetts.

The annual meeting of this body will be held at the Park Street Church in Boston, on Tuesday of Election week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when the annual sermon will be preached. It is regarded as very desirable that the members should give their attendance in the transaction of the important business of the Association. If the members will call at the Bookstore of Peirce & Williams, No. 20, Market Street, they will be directed to suitable accommodations as in past years. By order of the Committee of arrangements.

WARREN FAY, Chairman.

CLERGYMEN.

Messrs. WILLIS & RAND.—Permit me to express through your paper my earnest desire that all my ministerial brethren would make their arrangements so as to encourage and aid by their presence the important anniversary of election week. It is their solemn duty as the Lord's witnesses to be present and see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears how the various institutions of Christian benevolence are prospering. Besides, there is an impulse given to the mind, and a glow to the heart by being present, commensured with the amount read a week or month afterwards is flat. Mingling with these annual jubilees adds a certain something to ministerial character which study cannot supply.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

This body held its semi-annual meeting on Tuesday 20th inst. at the Meeting-house of Rev. D. Huntington's Society, in North Bridgewater.

At 9 o'clock, the Pastors and delegates members convened for the transaction of current business. At 10 was a public meeting for narratives of the state and prospects of religion within the bounds of the conference. The afternoon was spent in public worship, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree, from Ezekiel 12:27, after which was taken the usual decision in aid of Domestic Missions.

The whole number of churches in the Conference is twenty. Seventeen were represented on this occasion, viz: Evangelical church in Stoughton, Second church in Dorchester, church in Milton, First in Braintree, church in N. Bridgewater, in Easton, in Sharon, 1st and 2d in Randolph, Union of Braintree and Weymouth, church in Bridgewater, 1st in Weymouth, Union of E. and W. Bridgewater, church in Hanson, 1st in Abington, Evangelical church in Canton, and in Dorchester village. The last two are of recent origin—the former has a pastor, installed in March last, and at the present time a season of spiritual reviving is on high, which already calls for the most lively gratitude to Zion's King; while, at the same time, it clearly evinces a far richer harvest to come.

In general it must be said, that the churches of this Conference are in a flourishing state. It did the meeting of Rev. Mr. Huntington, expressed a season of spiritual reviving from on high, which already calls for the most lively gratitude to Zion's King; while, at the same time, it clearly evinces a far richer harvest to come.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Foreign Religious Intelligence.—Our English Magazines for April are received; but our columns are overflowing and we can only glean a few particulars this week.

The London Baptist Magazine announces the death of the Rev. L. Burton, an English Baptist Missionary at Dighal, in India. He died at Bangalore, near Patna, Sept. 6, 1828, in the 32d year of his age, and the 9th of his missionary labors. His wife died in 1826, leaving two children, who are now in England.

Church Missionary Society.—The Rev. Messrs. Farrar and Dixon and Mrs. Farrar, sailed from England Feb. 13th, destined to Bombay. Rev. A. N. Brown was about to proceed to New-Zealand, in company of Mr. C. Davis returning thither. Their wives and Mrs. Hart go with them. The Rev. Mr. Brown has been led to the suspension, for a time, of the mission in the South District, Western Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber, having suffered in their health at Waterloo, have removed to Hastings, both in the River District.

Cardinal FRANCIS SEVERIN CASTIGLIONI has been elected Pope at Rome, by the style of PIUS VIII. He was born in Cingoli, 24th Nov. 1761, and is said to be of small stature and in delicate health. His Foreign Secretary is Cardinal Bussi, who was born in 1750, and who of course is now nearly an Octogenarian.

Funds for Foreign Missions.—At the meeting of the Onondaga Auxiliary of the American Board, held this village on Wednesday last, the Treasurer reported collections, during the preceding year, in this and the neighboring counties, amounting in cash to \$2,540 05—articles of clothing \$600 36—exclusive of several boxes and parcels not brought into the estimate.—[Utica Journal.]

Young Men's Dom. Miss. Society.—The first annual meeting of the Young Men's Domestic Missionary Society for Hartford County, was held in this city on Tuesday evening last. The object of this Society is to supply the destitute churches of this County, and so far as their means will allow, to the destitute churches of the neighboring States, by supplying the destitute in other parts of the State. The report of the Executive Committee states that between \$800 and \$400 have been expended by the Society in the support of feeble churches, the past year. The Executive Committee have determined to form auxiliaries in other parts of the County.—[Hartford Observer.]

Middle town, Pa.—Elder Dimock of Bridgewater writes to the editor of the Baptist Register, that a revival commenced in Middle town in the early part of last winter, under the labors of Mr. Parker. Several persons have been baptized on a profession of their faith, and at the date of the letter, the work was still spreading.

Midway, S. C.—The Rev. J. Comar gives an account, in the Charleston Observer, of a revival which has existed in Midway, Salem, more than a year. About 120 persons have been added to the communion of the saints, in that place and Brewington.

The Fayetteville County Bible Society, Ky. has fulfilled its resolution, for supplying every family in the county with a Bible.

The Norfolk Bible Society, Va. resolved in Jan. 1828, to supply every destitute family in that county with a Bible. On the next day, 300 copies of the Bible were distributed. The remainder were still on the ground, and eventually brought the friends of the Bible in each county to act upon the subject.

Ministerial Removal.—The Congregational churches at Andover and Kennebunk, Me. have jointly invited Dr. Beriah Green of this town to become their Pastor. Mr. Green has requested and received his dismissal from the Church, of which he was Pastor, in this place, and he will probably accept one of these invitations.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Keene, N. H. May 6, Mr. EDWARD HALE, as an Evangelist, Sermon and consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mortimer of Royalton, Me.

Rev. THOS. W. COIT, late Rector of St. Peter's Church in Salem, has accepted the Rectory of Christ Church, Cambridge.

May 13th, the Rev. BEZALEEL SMITH was ordained pastor of the Congregational church and society in Rye, N. H. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, from Rom. 12:1.

In New Milford, Conn. Rev. ANDREW ELLIOTT, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place.

May 14, Mr. JOHN L. SIBLEY, "from the Cambridge Theological School," was ordained pastor of the Congregational church and society in Stow. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Lowell.

On Wednesday, the 15th April, the Rev. ELI SMITH was installed as pastor of the Paris Presbyterian congregation, by the Ebenezer Presbytery.—Lexington Gazette.

Installed at Lebanon, N. H. over the Congregational Church, Mr. PHILIP H. COOK, late of Acworth, Ga. Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Clarys, of Meriden; prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Newport; prayer at installation by Rev. Prof. Shurtleff, of Dartmouth College; charge by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Andover; felicitations by Prof. Howe, of D. Coll.; address by Rev. Mr. FERRY, of Lyme; concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Towne, of Hanover.

The Rev. SYLVESTER G. PILGER was installed by the Presbytery of N. port over the Presbyterian Church in Dracut, the 29th of April. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Dracut, E. P.; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Theod. Sem. Andover; consecrating prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mr. Milmore, of Newbury; fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Prodditt, of Newburyport; address by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Pittsfield; concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Plaitow.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The Catholic Relief or Emancipation Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, received the signature of the King, and become a law of the land. Those long disfranchised subjects of the government will now keep a jubilee. There is some drawback, however, in the simultaneous passage of a new law, limiting the right of suffrage to persons having freeholds of 40 shillings. On the other hand, many Protestants fear, that the extension of the privilege will only give greater scope to Jesuitical usurpation. For ourselves we rejoice when any portion of the human family are made free, and equal to their brethren. The vote in the House of Lords was, yeas 217, nays 112, majority 105. It is fifty years since the Catholic Question was brought forward in the English House of Commons on the 18th of March, 1779, and passed that House, March 18th, 1829, just fifty years.

Minister to Constantinople.—The Right Hon. Robert Gordon (brother to the Earl of Aberdeen) has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and it is thence inferred by some, that Great Britain is about to take an active part in the affairs of the East, and set limits to the ambition of Russia.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has communicated to that of Prussia the documents connected with the late negotiations with the Ottoman Porte. It is understood that his Imperial Majesty has formally declined his intention to discontinue the war till the Porte shall display more friendly views.

War.—The notes of preparation in Russia and Turkey, were at the highest pitch, and indicated a positive and efficient renewal of hostilities as soon as the season permitted. At the same time the prospect increased of a negotiation between the French Ministers, and those of England and France (with the tacit assent of Russia) for a settlement of Greek affairs on the basis of the treaty of London.

Assassination of the Russian Embassy in Persia.—Accounts from St. Petersburg, state that Mr. Gribojedoff the Russian Ambassador to Persia, and his suite, had been assassinated at Teheran, a capital of Persia.

Advices from Rome mention that much distress was anticipated among the lower classes, in consequence of the increased price of all kinds of grain, and that some measures had been adopted by the local authorities to diminish the evil, by giving employment and pay to as many as possible.

Terrible Hurricane at Japan.—Information from Japan, received by way of Peking, states that on the night of the 15th Sept. a terrible hurricane, such as is in the recollection of the Japanese never had been experienced before, occurred in the bay of Nangasacki, by which the greatest part of the town of that name, and the island of Decima, were destroyed. In the bay of Nangasacki alone, upwards of 700 people lost their lives.

From Mexico.—In a ship received at New York from Key West, May 2d, it is stated that tranquillity had been in a great measure restored in Mexico. Guerrero has been installed president, amidst the acclamations of the lepers, or mob and army. Some important changes in the government were expected. At present the army and navy are without pay, and the treasury without a dollar.

DOMESTIC.

Minister to France.—William C. Rives of Virginia, has been appointed by the President to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

Commerce with Austria.—The President has issued his proclamation, to announce that United States vessels on entering the ports of the Austrian Empire are not subject to the payment of higher tonnage duties than are levied on American vessels, and declaring, in conformity with the act of Jan. 7, 1824, that the discriminating duty on Austrian vessels, in the ports of the United States, is discontinued.

William Low, Esq. is appointed Postmaster at Concord N. H. in place of his brother Gen. Joseph Low, removed.

Virginia Election.—The elections in Virginia for the choice of the members of the next Congress, are closed. All the members of the last Congress are re-elected, except four, viz: John Randolph, who is succeeded by Mr. J. F. Bouldin, John Floyd, succeeded by Robert B. Craig, Burwell Bassett, succeeded by Richard Coke, Jr. and James Leffler, succeeded by Philip Dredge.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature has referred the proposed charter for the city of Providence to the June session. It has refused, 53 to 11, to change the judicial system of the State which was introduced in 1827.

The Hero.—Gen. Lafayette has sent to Charleston for a lodge of the earth from Mount Graciosa, and to be placed over his body at his burial. The authorities of the town will comply with the request; and the earth will be taken from near the spot where Warren fell.

The bill to loan the credit of the state to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for \$500,000, passed the New York Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 15 to 8, and was approved by the Governor the next day.

The first Steamboat, with engine complete, ever built on the borders of the Connecticut, was launched on Friday the 8th, at Springfield. Her name is "Vermont," and she will ply between Hartford and Bellows Falls, &c.

The ship Boston, arrived at Charleston on the 6th inst. from Liverpool, on board 7121 bars of iron for the South Carolina Rail Road Company.

Fire.—The extensive mansion of Mr. Featherstonhaugh in Dedwiche, 120 feet in length, and 40 feet in height, to the ground. The family had a narrow escape. The whole of the library, papers, and engravings and other important objects, which Mr. F. had been more than 20 years in collecting, were entirely consumed.

The store, goods and papers of Mr. John G. Bowen, of Mount Desert, Me. have been consumed by fire. Loss about \$1000.

The factory in Hingham, belonging to Mr. Hagwood, together with his dwelling house, furniture, outbuildings, &c. was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

Augusta.—The Mayor of this city, instructed by the Board of Aldermen, addressed a note to the different pastors requesting them to solicit contributions for the sufferers from the recent great fire in Georgia. Mr. Alderman Armstrong was appointed to receive them, acknowledge the receipt of 1,561 \$3, from 19 different churches.

In the Cherokee nation, a man was lately burnt so severely, while in a state of intoxication, that he survived but three days. In that nation, two "log-rolls" have lately been made without ruin; and yet the logs were well rolled.

In most of the Districts of the Cherokee nation, emigration by enrolment has but few advocates, if any.

The Presbytery of Huntington, Pa. have pledged themselves to support the cause of Temperance, by example and effort.

Schools of Vice.—Catherine Cushman, a black woman, was lately hung in New York for murder committed in a state of intoxication. As she passed the Penitentiary buildings, on her way to the gallows, she pointed to them and observed—"That place was my ruin. To it I owe my present situation. I was sent to the Penitentiary many years ago, when I was quite a child, for some trifling offence, and the depravity I there learned, has been the means of my appearing in this character." "Yes," said her mother who was in the carriage, from the hour she was taken from me and committed to that place, I have never had any control over her. It was her ruin."

A melancholy accident occurred at Baltimore on Sunday afternoon the 3d inst. by the upsetting of a pleasure boat in the basin, in which were three persons, one of whom, a young man, was drowned. Another, and the father of the unfortunate young man above, was so much exhausted when taken from the water, that he died soon after.

The Circus.—The Rochester Observer states, that an *equus troicus* has for a few weeks past paraded the streets of that place, but has been obliged to leave it for want of patronage.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George W. Vincent, to Miss Alice Walker, Mrs. Josiah Sawyer, of Harvard, to Miss Mary C. Sawyer.

In Charleston, Mr. Charles Edmonds, to Mrs. Melinda Dennis, both of C. In Lowell, Mr. Cyrus French, to Miss Sabrina Fennell. In Weston, Daniel Young, to Miss Abigail Sanderson. In Gloucester, Capt. John Hooper, to Miss Nancy Webster.

In Portland, Mr. Allen Bradbury, to Miss Caroline G. Fowler. In Edgartown, Mr. Freeman P. Coffin, to Miss Clara Dexter. In Bath, Mr. Mr. Edward Hodgkins, to Miss Mary Dexter. In Newburyport, Mr. Walcott, to Miss Mary Dexter. In Newburyport, Mr. Walcott, to Miss Mary Dexter.

